[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 11th November, 1880.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 380 copies.

The death of Abdul Rahman Khan.

THE *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 5th November states that the news that has lately been published in newspapers clearly shows that, even if Abdul Rahman is still alive, insurrections and disturbances have occurred at Kabul. The question is, what is the cause of this disorder? It will be remembered that we strongly protested against the appointment of Abdul Rahman as Amir of Kabul, on the ground that it would lead to internecine quarrels. We expressed our opinion in favour of Musa Khan, because he was both the rightful heir and was loved by the people. We are still of the same opinion. The Afghans look upon Abdul Rahman as a friend of Russia, and consequently they will never put faith in him. They may even consider his accession to the throne as a proof of secret alliance between England and Russia against them. In that case they will obviously be induced to fancy that they will not be able to maintain their independence if Abdul Rahman remains on the

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throne. Looking at their excitement; we may safely declare that, if he has not already been killed, he will be killed ere long. If he has been killed, we should rather be thankful to Providence than otherwise, because his death will remove all fear of Russian intrigues.

Circulation, 925 copies.

The same.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore) of the 3rd November, referring to the rumour about the murder of Abdul Rahman Khan, congratulates Government on his death, and remarks that he was a friend of Russia. It was a great mistake to place him on the throne. His death will be regretted by the Russians, whose hopes have been nipped in the bud; but we should now remove all fear of Russia from our minds, and refrain from interfering in the affairs of Afghanistan. It is obvious from the murder of Abdul Rahman Khan that the Afghans hate the Russians more than the English.

Circulation, 685 copies.

Afghan affairs.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 10th November states that the Government now shows such indifference towards Kabul as if it had never anything to do with it. Twice has the rumour spread in India about the murder of Abdul Rahman Khan, but still it is not known for certainty whether he is dead or alive. Is it wise that we should be so careless? If we have no means of obtaining information about the state of affairs at Kabul when our officers and troops are still in southern Afghanistan, the matter will become worse in case our troops are withdrawn from Kandahar. It is necessary that we should not only make satisfactory arrangements for obtaining trustworthy news from Kabul, but we should also watch the proceedings of the Amir. If we continue to be as careless as we are at present, we are afraid that Russia may again succeed in sending a mission to Kabul.

Circulation, 411 copies.

Turkey and the European powers.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 2nd November (received on the 5th idem) publishes a picture in which the Sultan of Turkey is represented

as sitting upon a floating platform which is supported by a number of boats called envy, corruption, disorder, disunion, &c. Many swords are pointed against him. The swords are called dishonesty, selfishness, jealousy, spite, religious enmity, ingratitude, &c., and are obviously intended to represent the European Powers and the rebellious provinces of Turkey.

The letter-press is as follows :—

"As the tongue is between the thirty-two teeth (*i. e.*, as the tongue is always in danger of being bitten), so is the Sultan in Europe."

The Sultan—"Such is my position ; should I rule or not?"

NATIVE STATES.

The *Nasimi-Hind* (Fatehpur) of the 9th November states: Circulation, 106 copies.

The Chota Odeypur case.

We should be thankful to the Government in that it is always anxious to check crime. But it is difficult to realize why it has interfered in the *Chota* Odeypur case. The public did not approve of Lord Northbrook's proceeding in the case of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda. We are afraid that the result of the *Chota* Odeypur case will be as unsatisfactory as was that of the Baroda case. Even an ordinary man cannot remain silent when he sees his wife guilty of misconduct. Then how could Chandra Singh, who is a Rajput and the son of an independent Chief, remain silent? The *Nasimi-Hind* then quotes an extract from the address of Mr. Branson, the accused's counsel, in which he argued that such misconduct could not but provoke any man of high birth, and that the provisions of the Indian Penal Code did not apply to such cases. The *Nasimi-Hind* then proceeds to remark that Mr. Branson's observations were just, but he should have also stated that the Asiatics, especially the Rajputs, are more jealous of their women than the Europeans. Chandra Singh is a Rajput prince. It will be remembered that whenever the Rajputs were brought to bay by the Musalmans and saw no means of flight, they first killed their women, or their women voluntarily burnt themselves to

escape dishonour, and then they perished sword in hand. Moreover, it should be observed that the Rajputs are more irritable than any other nation. It was simply impossible that Chandra Singh should have remained silent when he saw his wife in a love intrigue with a menial servant of his. He of course beat her. The question is not whether he has committed an offence or not, but whether the interference of the Government is just. In the late Baroda case the interference of the Government was based on the ground that the ex-Gaekwar intended to poison a Government officer. But as regards the present case in question, the accused is not a British subject, nor was the deceased a British subject. It would be better if it were referred to the Raja of *Chota* Odeypur for decision.

We fail to see the wisdom of exempting women in cases of adultery from punishment under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code. If their exemption is based on the consideration that punishment would bring their families into disrepute, it should be observed that their families lose their prestige as soon as they are accused of adultery, even though they are not punished. If they were punished, there is no doubt that adultery would be greatly checked. The exemption of women from punishment in cases of rape is perfectly just.

Circulation, 50 copies.

The same.

The *Almora Akhbar* of the 1st November (received on the 5th idem) states that Mr. Birdwood has finished his enquiries into the *Chota* Odeypur case, and will shortly send his report upon the result to Government. We have read an account of the proceedings. It appears that Chandra Singh beat the deceased for her misconduct, but he did not mean to kill her, nor did she die from the effects of the beating. The true cause of her death has not transpired. Probably she poisoned herself or died of grief. When a woman of high birth

commits such a shameful act and it sees the light, she prefers death to dishonour and commits suicide.

Circulation, 140 copies.

The same.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 5th November publishes a brief account of the *Chota* Odeypur case, and remarks:—The Judge has finished his enquiries and sent his report to the Bombay Government. We now anxiously await the decision of the Government. The prince Chandra Singh recognises no authority save that of his father, as Chota Odeypur is an independent State, and protests against the interference of the Government. His protest is not unfounded. However, to our thinking, if the prince killed the deceased, he did wrong, because those men who have more than one wife should not expect them to be chaste.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 425 copies.

A case of police torture, Panjáb.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 9th November, on the authority of a correspondent, states that in a district which is situated about 240 miles from Lahore, a Hindu committed adultery with a Hindu widow. On this the inhabitants of the village charged them with having poisoned the widow's husband. The police *thanadar* seized both the man and the woman as well as the man's old parents, took them to the police station and severely beat all of them. The man's old parents were released on payment of a bribe of Rs. 100 to the *thanadar*. But he and the widow were still detained. They had to sit in the sun during the day, and in the night their mouths were closed, and they were beaten severely. They also had to purchase their release by a bribe. Cases of police torture are frequent in every part of the country, but it is to be regretted that the Government does not adopt effectual measures to check them.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The Mena tribes in Magra Mewara.

A correspondent of the *Marwar Gazette* of the 1st November (received on the 6th idem), writing from Udaipur, complains that the

Mena tribes in Magra Mewara commit thefts and robberies, and urges that the police should be armed with swords in order to keep them in check. The police constables at present have only small batons.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The poverty of the natives.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow) of the 9th November states that the Anglo-Indian officials, who get large salaries, generally become very rich. This induces Englishmen at home to think that India is still a rich country. Mr. Thorburn has lately published a pamphlet in which he has endeavoured to prove that India is not poor. The fact of the matter is that Europeans do not freely mix with the natives, and are therefore not acquainted with their condition. Whenever any prince of the Royal family pays a visit to India, the natives show him great hospitality, although they have to borrow money for the purpose. Officers who raise large amounts of money by taxes receive the thanks of Government and are considered entitled to promotion. When such is the state of things, obviously Englishmen at home have no means of obtaining an insight into the poverty of the people. Ninety-nine men out of every hundred live from hand to mouth.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The Liberals.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad) for November states that when the Liberals were out of office, they boasted of their liberality and did every thing to embitter the feelings of the natives towards the Conservatives. Now that they have succeeded to power, they have forgotten all they said in opposition. They have refused to abolish the license tax, the Press Act, and the Arms Act, and even warned the natives that if they did not remain silent, they would burden them with the cost of the war.

The condition of the natives.

The same paper states that the Government plumes itself on the good administration of India, but the natives are in a very evil plight.

True, the British Government has bestowed many benefits upon them, such as security of life and property, the increased facilities of communication, the spread of education, &c., but unfortunately they have been reduced to a state of abject poverty. European manufactures have ruined the native industries. Even needless have to be imported from Europe. The burden of taxation presses severely upon the people.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Railway.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* (Allahabad) of the 7th November complains that although the Railway Company derives the bulk of its income from the native passengers, it does not sufficiently care for their ease and comfort. They are exposed to great inconvenience. They are generally very badly treated by the railway officials. Only the other day a railway guard pushed a respectable native, who is a Deputy Collector at Jaunpur, at the Allahabad railway station. At the Allahabad station all the passengers are put in a few carriages, to their inconvenience, and some carriages are left entirely empty. If the passengers were allowed to sit in all the carriages, overcrowding would be avoided. Hitherto, when a respectable native had to travel in company of the female members of his family, he hired a whole compartment. But the railway officials now refuse to give whole compartments, and therefore *pardanashin* women are exposed to great inconvenience. True, one or two compartments are reserved for native women in each train; but it should be observed that natives are generally unwilling to place their women in those compartments, first because there is no *parda* in them, secondly, because the ticket-collectors freely enter those compartments in order to examine the tickets.

Circulation, 275 copies.

The publication of small vernacular postal guides.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 3rd November makes the following remarks in regard to the scheme which is at present under the consideration of the Director-General of Post-

Offices for the diffusion of needful postal information among the people :—

"We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of a memorandum from the office of the Director-General of the Post-Offices of India.

The object of the memorandum is to call for public opinion about the best means for diffusion of needful postal information among the majority of natives, who are frequently put to great inconvenience because of their ignorance of the English language. Two measures are suggested to meet these difficulties :—

(1) A more extended circulation of postal intelligence in the vernacular among the native population.

(2) A better knowledge of the ordinary inland postal rules and rates on the part of post-men.

It is proposed that vernacular postal guides should be issued, and that receipts and insurance forms, &c., be printed in the vernacular of the country. These are to be distributed gratis at first.

These proposals, if carried into effect, will largely facilitate postal communications in the interior, and will check miscarriage of letters, which is not unoften a great source of inconvenience and trouble."

LOCAL.

Circulation, 185 copies.

Monkeys in Muttra.

The *Nairang Muzámin* (Muttra) of the 31st October (received on the 7th November) complains that monkeys are a great nuisance in Muttra. They frequently assault the people and carry away everything that falls into their hands. Their assaults even lead to fatal accidents. If the Magistrate were to banish these beasts from the town, he would, to compare small things with great, do as great a service to the people as Krishna Chandra, who killed the demon Kans. No Hindu of

Muttra is so stupid as to look upon their banishment as an interference on the part of the Magistrate with his religious affairs.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Amraoti, Berar.

A local correspondent of the *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 8th November states that, in his opinion, the chief reason why the people do not settle on the land which lies unoccupied outside the Bhusari and Amba gates of Amraoti, is that the municipal committee does not sell land to the settlers, but takes an annual rent from each settler. They are naturally unwilling to lay out their money on the land which does not belong to them. They are afraid that if they build houses there and are afterwards unable to pay the rent for the land, their houses will be sold by the committee for the rent. If the committee sold the land, there is reason to think that it would be occupied in a short time. In that case another advantage would be gained—the committee would be saved the trouble of collecting the rent every year from the settlers. The occupation of the land in question would greatly enhance the beauty of the town.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1880.	1880.	
1	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	Novr. 5th & 8th	Novr. 7th & 10th respectively.	660 copies.
2	*Afzal-ul-Akhbár* ...	Muzaffar-nagar.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Akbar.	Octr. 18th & 25th	„ 6th ...	123 „
3	*Ahsan-ul-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ali Husain Khan ...	Novr. 4th ..	„ 8th ...	120 „
4	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	„ 6th ..	„ 9th ...	125 „
5	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram ..	„ 3rd ..	„ 6th ...	925 copies (including 55 copies taken by Govt.)
6	*Akhbár-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirza Fyaz Beg ...	„ 6th ...	„ 11th ...	...
7	*Akhbár-i-Tamanndi,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ...	„ 8th ...	„ „ ...	125 copies.
8	*Akmal-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	„ 2nd ..	„ 6th ...	80 „
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai ..	„ 6th & 9th	„ 8th & 11th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
10	*Almorah Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	50 copies.
11	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal ...	Octr. 30th & 6th Novr.	„ 5th & 10th respectively.	185 „
12	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mir Nusar Ali ...	Novr. 5th ...	„ 8th ...	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

13	*Anwár-ul-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahadur ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	100	copies.	
14	*Aryá Darpan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly ...	Bakhtawar Singh ...	For the month of August.	„ 7th ...	300	„	
15	*Berár Samáchár* ...	Akola ...	Marathi-English.	Weekly ...	Khande Rao Balaji,	Novr. 8th ...	„ 11th ...	250	„	
16	*Bhárat Bandhú* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Tota Ram ...	„ 5th ...	„ 8th ...	140	„	
17	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisri* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Thakur Prasad ...	„ 6th ...	„ 10th ...	220	„	
18	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandri*,	Rampur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain	„ 8th ...	„ „ ...	409	„	
19	*Dabír-i-Hind* ...	Allahabad,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	„ 6th ...	„ 9th ...	250	„	
20	*Delhi Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Husain Ali ...	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	375	„	
21	*Farogh Benares* ...	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Sultan,	Octr. 26th & 5th Novr	„ 9th ...	340	„	
22	*Gwalior Gazette* ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	...	Octr. 31st ...	„ 6th ...	...		
23	*Hindi Prudip* ...	Allahabad,	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Balkishan Bhat ...	Novr. 1st ...	„ 7th ...	200	„	
24	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Mahendro Nath Sen.	„ 3rd & 6th	„ 6th & 9th respectively.	275	„	
25	*Jalwah Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Rai Ganeshi Lal ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	100	„	
26	*Jám Jamshed* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Noroz Ali Khan ...	Octr. 31st ...	„ 5th ...	125	„	
27	*Karnamah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	Novr. 8th ...	„ 10th ...	250	„	
28	*Káshi Patrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	Baleshwar Prasad,	„ 5th ...	„ 7th ...	550	copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)	
29	*Kaukab-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. Craven ...	Octr. 22nd & 5th Novr.	„ „ ...	362	copies.	
30	*Kavi Vachan Sudha*,	Benares ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintamani Rao ...	Novr. 8th ...	„ 10th ...	300	„	
31	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Mir Hasan ...	„ „ ...	„ 11th ...	105	„	
32	*Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh*,	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal ...	Octr. 30th ...	„ 6th ...	16	„	
33	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujranwála.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lal ...	Novr. 5th ...	„ 7th ...	600	„	
34	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jawwad Ali ...	„ 6th ...	„ 9th ...	570	copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.)	

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1880.	1880.	
35	*Lahore Gazette* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Fateh-ud din ...	Novr. 1st & 8th	Novr. 5th to 11th respectively.	...
36	*Lauh-i-Mahfúz* ...	Moradabad,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mehndi Husain Khan.	Octr. 29th ...	„ 5th ...	100 copies.
37	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das ...	Novr. 8th ...	„ 11th ...	125 „
38	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Das ...	„ 1st ...	„ 6th ...	100 „
39	*Mashir-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Ghulam Muhammad	„ 9th ...	„ 11th ...	150 „
40	*Naiar-i-Azam* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjid Ali ...	„ 1st ...	„ 9th ...	115 „
41	*Nairang Mazámín* ...	Muttra ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Meva Ram ...	Octr. 31st ...	„ 7th ...	185 „
42	*Najmul Akhbár* ...	Etawáh ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Hayat,	Novr. 1st ...	„ 5th ...	130 „
43	*Nasim-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ambica Prasad ...	„ 2nd & 9th	„ 6th to 11th respectively.	106 „
44	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiana,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	„ 4th ...	„ 6th ...	460 „
45	*Nur-ul-Absár* ...	Allahabad,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	104 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
46	*Núr-ul-Anwar* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	„ 6th ...	„ 6th ...	350 copies.
47	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasad ...	„ 5th to 11th	„ 5th to 11th respectively.	685 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
48	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjad Husain ...	„ 2nd ...	„ 5th ...	411 copies.
49	*Panjáb-i-Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Azim,	„ 5th ...	„ 9th ...	275 „
50	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fateh-ud-iud ...	„ 2nd ...	„ 5th ...	240 „

51	*Patiala Akhbár* ...	Patiala ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rikhi Kesh ...	,,	1st ...	,,	,, ...	300	,,
52	*Pramod Sindhu* ...	Amraoti ...	Marathi ...	Ditto ...	Eshvant Gobind Satarkar.	,,	8th ...	,,	11th ...	125	,,
53	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Rai Ganeshi Lal ...	,,	4th ...	,,	7th ...	70	,,
54	*Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* ...	Allahabad,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	,,	7th ...	,,	8th ...	200	,,
55	*Rafáh-i-Ám* ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Divan Chand ..	,,	2nd to 9th	,,	5th to 11th respectively.	700	,,
56	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nadir Ali Shah ...	,,	9th ...	,,	10th ...	425	,,
57	*Rohilkhand Akhbár* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bishan Sarup ...	Octr.	30th ...	,,	7th ...	115	,,
58	*Sabha Kapurthala* ...	Kapurthala	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Barkat Ali ..	Novr.	6th ...	,,	9th ...	200	,,
59	*Sádiq-ul-Akhbár* ...	Bhawalpur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abdul Qudus ...	,,	4th ...	,,	8th ...	275	,,
60	*Saíd-ul-Akhbár* ...	Budaun ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Afzal Ali ...	Octr.	21st ...	,,	10th ...	100	,,
61	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Banshi Dhar ...	Novr.	1st ...	,,	7th ...	200	,,
62	*Sharaba Tahúr* ...	Sháhjahánpur.	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Aziz Ahmad Khan,	,,	,, ...	,,	9th ...	70	,,
63	*Tahzib-ul-Akhláq* ...	Aligarh ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Golab Rai ...	For the month of Ramzan.		,,	,, ...	109	,,
64	*Urdu Akhbár* ...	Akola ...	Marathi-English.	Weekly ...	Dhondo Balkishan,	Novr.	6th ...	,,	10th ...	360	,,

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